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SUGAR
FS 2-67
July 1967

SEP 11 1967

1966-67 WORLD SUGAR CROP

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service now estimates the 1966-67 world sugar crop at 71.9 million short tons, raw value. This is second largest only to the 1964-65 crop of 72.6 million tons. The 1966-67 crop is up by 4.7 percent over the previous season's.

World production is currently about 3 million tons above consumption. The free world, however, is a deficit producer by about 3 million tons, while the Communist countries produce an excess of about 6 million tons.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1966-67 is estimated at 9.3 million tons, compared with 8.7 million for 1965-66. India produces about two-thirds of the world total, and this year has diverted large quantities of cane from centrifugal sugar production to production of gur.

World industrial molasses production for 1966-67 is estimated at 3.62 billion gallons, slightly higher than the 3.57 billion gallons produced for 1965-66. Demand for molasses for animal feed has been strong during the past year, and with low world sugar prices in early 1967, some sugar was purchased for molasses manufacture.

World prices on January 23, 1967, sank to 1.23 cents per pound, which was the lowest level since July 1941. Since then, they climbed to 3.10 cents in June, reacting strongly to the Arab-Israeli conflict. There was a decided decline following the crisis and they dropped to a 1.80-cent range the first part of July.

North America

Canada. Canadian sugarbeet growers harvested 82,271 acres in 1966, down slightly from the 85,023 acres harvested in 1965. Last year's crop was nine percent below the five-year average (1960-64) of 90,452 acres. Ontario was the only province to have an increase. Although acreage was down for the 1966-67 crop, sugar production was up, as sucrose content was well above the previous year. The Agricultural Stabilization Board (ASB) will support the 1967 sugarbeet crop at a national level of C\$15.50 per standard ton (250 pounds of sugar) delivered to processing plants. The 1966 crop was supported at C\$14.35 per ton. The increased price this year is expected to keep some producers from going out of production.

El Salvador. Most of the increase in sugar production this season apparently resulted from higher yields of raw sugar. There is a surplus of sugar in El Salvador this year, and interest has been expressed in establishing a local firm to manufacture jellies and sweets which are at present imported in substantial quantities. In view of the mounting sugar surplus, the Minister of Agriculture has asked producers not to increase their cane acreage for next season.

British Honduras. Harvested acreage for 1966-67 is up by 35 percent over the 20,000-acre total harvested the previous year. British Honduras had originally planned to produce more sugar, but because of depressed world prices cane growers and mill officials mutually agreed to reduce their goals. Acreage now planted to sugar amounts to 36,000 acres, up from last year's total by about 33 percent.

Costa Rica. Acreage was down somewhat for the 1966-67 crop, but there were better growing conditions. Sugar production in Costa Rica may shift from the highlands to the lowlands over a period of years.

Cuba. Production for the 1966-67 crop, at 6.6 million tons, was well below announced goals. All sugar available for export for calendar 1967 has been committed.

Dominican Republic. The 1966-67 crop is well above the 1965-66 crop. The area of cane harvested for this crop amounted to 325,000 acres, compared with 308,000 acres a year earlier.

1/ Primary criterion used for selecting the countries shown is the level of production. However, some countries that do not meet this criterion are included because of a rapid increase in production aimed at self-sufficiency or exporter status. Unless otherwise specified, short tons are used in this circular for sugar production, while U. S. gallons are used for molasses.

Martinique. This island's acreage and production continue to decline. Another 5,000 acres of Martinique's sugarcane land has been lost to other crops, mainly bananas and pineapples.

Mexico. Several years ago, the Mexican Government, like many other sugar-exporting countries, initiated an expanding sugar program. Since the turn-about in world supplies and prices, Mexico has held back on the proposed expansion program. Mexico at present is not planning to become a permanent major exporter of sugar, except to the United States; however, fairly sizeable quantities of sugar will probably be available for export to non-U. S. markets for a number of years.

Nicaragua. The 1966-67 sugar crop is up some 80 percent from the 1965-66 level, which was sharply reduced by drought. Sugarcane acreage appears to have been relatively stable in recent years. Total acreage is about 53,000 acres and there are about 21,000 acres under irrigation.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad, for 1966-67, had its smallest crop since 1959. Harvesting was late and conditions were abnormally wet. Fires and milling troubles have both hampered sugar production considerably during the past two years.

South America

Brazil. The 1966-67 crop was down significantly from the high level of the year before. Production goals have been set much below the planned expansion of a few years ago. In 1967, Brazil at times has withheld sugar from the export market.

Chile. Chile continues to move ahead with its sugarbeet program, under the direction and promotion of the Industria Azucarera Nacional S. A. (IANSA). The principal aim of IANSA is to reduce import requirements and thereby save foreign exchange. For the 1966-67 crop, 21,000 hectares (52,000 acres) were planted to sugarbeets. By 1971-72, it is planned to more than double this acreage. The growers are at present provided with complete financing of seed, fertilizer, and other production expenses, and at present sugarbeets provide a larger net return per hectare than any other crop with a guaranteed market and supported price.

Colombia. The trend in sugar production still moves upward. Acreage has more than doubled since 1961, and milling capacity has almost doubled during this period. Large investments have been made to expand capacity; therefore, production is expected to continue at a high level for some time to come. The upturn is based mainly on a predicted increase in cane yields, because of better cultural methods and some improvement in sugar extraction and refining. Acreage planted to cane is expected to remain the same as last year's.

Ecuador. Production for 1966-67 was up by about 11 percent over the previous year. The two largest sugar mills generally produce about 85 to 90 percent of the country's total output. A major new sugar mill is scheduled for

completion in December 1967 and will be processing some cane during the coming season. At present, domestic sugar is used primarily for direct home consumption, but the demand from the beverage, candy, and canning industries is growing rapidly.

Guyana. The 1966-67 crop is well above the drought-reduced crop of 1965-66. Estate production dropped for 1965-66, while private production increased. Estates, nevertheless, accounted for 96.2 percent of the total. Domestic sugar consumption is increasing only slightly. Progress continues to be made with the farmers' and small holders' program. Acreage, production and number of farmers growing sugarcane are making annual increases. Much of the growth is being made possible by assistance from the estates, particularly in financing. Early yields on new lands are excellent and interest among new growers is active. A small-holder sugar production equivalent to 10 percent of Guyana's total crop may be expected within a few years.

Peru. Heavy harvesting last year and drought conditions have reduced the 1966-67 crop. Acreage devoted to sugarcane has changed little in the past few years. The introduction of improved extraction systems and the expanding use of improved varieties are expected to increase outturns. The weather and the supply of irrigation water have been much more favorable in 1967 than during the past two years. In recent years, consumption has been increasing at a rate of about 10 percent per annum, mostly because of increased utilization by the chocolate, ice cream, soft drink, and alcoholic beverage industries.

Europe

Austria. Sugarbeet production for 1966-67 increased by more than 57 percent over 1965-66. Sucrose content was lower this year, but total output of white sugar was about 30 percent above the annual average for the 1961-62 to 1965-66 campaigns. Domestic consumption of sugar has relatively large fluctuations, as in some years there are two wine crops, and the quantity for bee feeding is strongly influenced by prevailing weather conditions.

Belgium. Acreage and sugarbeet production were up slightly for 1966-67, but sugar production was somewhat less because of a lower sugar content. Production quotas for 1967-68 and 1968-69 have been set well above the 1966-67 level, as the EEC-CAP comes into effect. It is not expected, however, that Belgian producers will be able to expand their acreage enough during the next two or three years to produce their quota. New cropping patterns will have to be developed and land suitable for the production of sugarbeets is somewhat limited.

France. The 1966-67 sugarbeet crop was down due to a lowered production goal. For the 1966-67 year, however, the production objective has been officially raised by 23 percent. The total area in sugarbeets for 1967-68 is

around 320,000 hectares (960,000 acres). This goal approximates the domestic production objective within the framework of the European sugar market. At the beginning of the 1966-67 year, there were 78 sugar factories, compared with 105 in 1950.

West Germany. Because of record beet yields and sugar extraction rates, the total domestic sugar output for 1966-67 is some 20 percent above 1965-66. There was not much change in foreign trade, consumption, and stocks. Consumption reached a record level for 1965-66, as there were large requirements for preserving of fruit and sweetening of wine. In addition to edible sugar imports for 1966-67, relatively large quantities of sugar have been imported for feed. The area contracted for sugarbeets increased slightly in 1967 to 297,100 hectares (734,000 acres).

Ireland. The 1966-67 sugarbeet harvest was down 7 percent from the previous year, because of a reduction in acreage. The Irish Sugar Company estimates that the acreage in 1967 is 63,800 acres, an increase of 20 percent.

Italy. 1966-67 production of sugarbeets was up by 26 percent over the previous year, but sucrose content was down somewhat. The Italian Sugar Syndicate and Ministry of Agriculture have recently reported that farmers planned to shift as much as 30,000 hectares (75,000 acres) of the wheat land which was flooded in November 1966 to sugarbeets. Therefore, the 1967 sugarbeet area is expected to be about 10 percent above last year. Imports of sugar during the 1966-67 marketing year are expected to decrease by about 30 percent from the previous year because of greater domestic production. In 1966 calendar year, there was an 81-percent decline in imports of raw sugar from 1965. Major suppliers were Cuba, France and Brazil.

Netherlands. Domestic consumption of sugar during the 1966-67 season is expected to maintain the high level of 1965-66, although per capita consumption may be somewhat lower. A slight increase in acreage is expected for the 1967-68 crop. Nevertheless, the Netherlands will continue to import large quantities of world market sugar in order to maintain its competitive position in exports of sugar-containing products.

Spain. There was an increase of about 8 percent in sugar production for 1966-67. Farmers have increased their acreage in 1967 to meet the Government's production goal of 620,000 metric tons (682,000 short tons). The expansion in sugarbeet acreage is explained by the fact that for the first time growers will be paid for their beets. This will probably also result in some of the Northern districts (where sugarbeet outturns are poorer) switching to corn or other crops. Most of the sugar imports of the past 2 years have been from Cuba.

Sweden. Acreage and production for sugarbeets for 1966-67 were slightly below the average of the last five years. A new sugar policy is to take effect on September 1, 1967. Sugarbeet production at present has a support price at a considerably higher level than most other products, in terms of comparing domestic prices with world prices. According to the new policy, the EEC prices on sugarbeets, which are about 20 percent lower than Swedish prices, will serve as guidelines. The sugarbeet acreage will be restricted to not more than 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres), or slightly less than the average for recent years. The projected acreage will result in an average degree of self-sufficiency for sugar of about 65 percent.

United Kingdom. There was little change in sugar production in 1966-67 from the previous year, although sugar content of beets showed some improvement from the low figure of the previous year. Imports in 1966-67 are expected to be marginally higher, and consumption will show an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 percent. Imports of raw sugar in 1966 were 2 percent larger than in 1965, however, the proportion of Commonwealth sugar was down to 83 percent from the 90 percent of the previous year. Most of the non-Commonwealth sources come from Brazil and South Africa, as there was a 28-percent drop in shipments from Cuba.

USSR. Production for 1966-67 was up from 1965-66. Consumption continued its upward trend and slightly exceeded production. In calendar year 1966, the USSR imported 1,843,444 metric tons of sugar (almost all from Cuba) and exported 1,162,861 tons. For 1967, the USSR-Cuba Trade Agreement calls for 4 million metric tons of sugar to be imported from Cuba. Acreage devoted to sugarbeets appears to have levelled off at 3.8 million hectares (9.4 million acres).

Yugoslavia. The 1966-67 sugarbeet crop was 54 percent above the previous year's. The increase was caused by both a larger harvested area and higher average yields. Weather conditions were particularly favorable for this crop. The total processing capacity of the Yugoslav sugar industry is about 3 million metric tons of sugar during a period of 100 days. Since the production of sugarbeets in 1966 amounted to the record of 4,030,000 metric tons, the processing period lasted over 4 months with the full utilization of the capacity. The 1970 plan calls for a production of 4.2 million metric tons of sugarbeets.

Africa

Kenya. According to the "Development Plan, 1966-70," Kenya hopes to be producing up to 140,000 long tons of sugar by 1970, against an estimated consumption requirement of 170,000 tons. After 1970, additional production is to be encouraged with the idea of eventual self-sufficiency. Substantial private and public investment is being promoted, by both the agricultural and processing sides of the industry. The Tana Basin Irrigation Scheme is being considered, and this could produce as much as a half-million tons of sugar annually by the turn of the century.

Mozambique. Expansion programs in Mozambique's three established estates have boosted sugar production. Production plans indicate that the Province may be producing in excess of 400,000 metric tons of raw sugar by 1975, or about double present production levels. Larger volumes are being shipped to the Metropole, as production is increasing at a faster rate.

Rhodesia. Rhodesia's sugar industry has been hard hit by worldwide economic sanctions. Production targets for 1967-68 are perhaps one-third of the volume of sugar production last year. The country's third-largest sugar estate ceased production in 1966. Malawi and Zambia have moved towards self-sufficiency in sugar production and as they were the nearest sugar outlets for Rhodesia, this has hurt the Rhodesian market.

Uganda. During the second Five-Year Plan, 1966-71, Uganda intends to expand the sugar industry and is aiming for a production figure around 230,000 long tons of sugar by 1971. Sugarcane is at present grown mainly on plantations owned by the private sector. It is particularly well suited to Uganda's climate and soils. As Uganda would have an 800-mile haul to the Port of Mombasa, it is questionable as to whether it would pay to expand sugar production for export.

Swaziland. Because of favorable agricultural and economic factors, sugar production has risen quite sharply in recent years. In 1966, less than 10 percent of the Swaziland sugar crop went into domestic consumption. Membership in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has assured the disposal of Swaziland's sugar crop at much higher prices than those commanded by world market sugar.

Republic of South Africa. Yields per acre for the 1966-67 crop improved by 50 to 60 percent over the drought-reduced 1965-66 crop. As this year's sugar crop is a record, exports will increase considerably over the previous year. Additional new areas will be coming into production for 1967-68, and a further production increase is expected.

Asia

India. India's factory sugar production for 1966-67 is down about 35 percent from last year. The decline is attributed to smaller cane harvests in drought-affected areas and large-scale diversions of cane to processors of gur and khandsari. Domestic consumption and exports are being curtailed because of the difficult supply position. Exports in calendar 1967 will be restricted mostly to preferential markets--the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Total exports in 1967 are estimated at 240,000 metric tons, compared to 443,000 tons in 1966. Informal rationing of sugar is in force in most parts of the country.

Philippines. The 1966-67 crop is up slightly from 1965-66, but is nevertheless below early expectations. Whereas the Philippines does not have sufficient production to share in deficit allocations under the U. S. Sugar Act, it does appear that the country will be able to meet its 1967 quota. The sugar industry has a development program calling for large outlays of additional capital as well as dedicated effort by planters and millers. The industry goal is to increase annual production by 200,000 short tons.

Turkey. There was very favorable weather for the 1966-67 crop and yields rose sharply. There has been continued improvement in technical practices, and yields were at a record in 1966. The Sugar Corporation's policy is to attempt to reduce acreage and to hold 1967-68 sugar production to about 500,000 metric tons. The producer beet price is to continue unchanged for the 1967-68 campaign.

Oceania

Australia. Because of increased acreage and an improved yield per acre, sugar production for 1966-67 was higher than the previous year. Acreage harvested was the highest on record. The production target of 2.2 million long tons was exceeded. Currently, there is no expansion in sugarcane acreage taking place. Another record or near-record sugar production is expected for 1967-68. Exports for calendar year 1966 amounted to 1,042,656 long tons, down from the 1,175,489 long tons exported in 1965. The largest importer in 1966 was Japan; in 1965, the largest had been the United Kingdom.

Sugar Mills

Many new mills have been built since 1964 and many countries are expanding and modernizing their sugar industry. This publication updates information published in Foreign Agricultural Circular FS-1-64 and the information reported relates only to the intervening period.

North America

United States. The United States has built 3 mills, one in Arizona, one in California, the other in Maine. A large beet processing plant is planned in Kansas.

Canada. The first new cane refining company in 40 years started operations on September 16, 1964. Initial capacity is 800 tons of refined sugar a week, but this can be increased to 1,000 tons per week.

Mexico. Mexico built three new mills in 1964 and 1965 but has no plans for further expansion at the present time. Mexico is holding back because of low world prices. Bulk storage warehouses are being built on the Pacific Coast for storage of U. S. quota sugar.

Central America

British Honduras. British Honduras is working on two new factories; one is to start grinding in 1967, the other by 1970. The 1970 mill will be in Tower Hill near Orange Walk and will produce 30,000 tons at the beginning, with a gradual expansion up to 120,000 tons. The other mill will be at Libertad and grind 2,000 tons of cane daily.

Honduras. Honduras has one new mill and another under construction; the first had a 1966 completion date and the other a working date of 1968.

West Indies. The Antiguan sugar industry has been nationalized. An 8-man board of management has been appointed. This sugar operation was discontinued in July 1966. The new management will reopen the mill.

Cuba. In May, Russia announced a new loan which was said to amount to 100 million rubles (U. S. \$98 million) for the reconstruction of sugar factories.

Bahamas. The Government signed an agreement with a private company to set up a plantation and a mill to produce 50,000 tons of sugar. The agreement also provides for the establishment of a 20,000-acre commercial sugar plantation on the Great Abaco Island crown land, which is held under a long-term timber-cutting lease.

South America

Argentina. One mill (El Chaco) was completed in 1964 with a capacity of 13,500 metric tons per year.

Bolivia. One mill has been built in Southern Bolivia and started production in 1966 with a capacity of 10,000 metric tons per year.

Brazil. A large mill, with a capacity to produce 200,000 bags of sugar, was constructed in the Mato Grosso Province to start operations in January 1966. With the construction of this mill, the Mato Grosso area is self-sufficient in sugar. There is no further need to import sugar from Brazil's other sugar-producing states.

Chile. A new mill is being constructed for the 1967 season in the Province of Chillau. This mill will be capable of producing 3,000 tons of beet sugar per year. Chile's fourth sugarbeet plant was inaugurated on June 16 at Cocharcas in the Province of Nuble. A fifth plant will be built at Rapaco in the Province of Valdivia. This plant is expected to begin operation in 1969.

Colombia. A new mill was constructed during 1964-65 in Tumaco-Palmire (Calle) with a capacity of 15,000 metric tons of sugar a year.

Ecuador. A new mill was constructed for sugar production in 1966. This mill is owned by the Company Azucarera Tropical S. A., Quito. The production capacity of this mill is from 75,000 to 100,000 tons a year.

Paraguay. A new mill was put into operation at Horqueta in the Department of Concepción. This mill is capable of processing 35,000 tons of sugar each year.

Surinam. Plans are being considered to build a mill with a production capacity of 10,000 metric tons.

Uruguay. Two new beet mills have been constructed, one at Merceded (Soriano) and the other at Paso Valdes (San Jose). They will together produce 5,000 tons yearly. A cane mill is authorized at Bella Union (Artigas) with a production of 3,000 tons.

Venezuela. A contract has been signed to build a sugar mill and refinery at Arcarigua, Portuguesa, to be completed by 1969. Located in Payara, the mill will grind 3,000 metric tons of cane daily, and at a later date, probably 1973, the capacity will be increased to 6,000 tons daily.

Europe

Greece. The Industrial Association of Patras has asked permission to build three new beet sugar plants in the area between Kato Achaia and Lappa.

Finland. A new mill was completed in 1964, east of Helsinki.

France. One new mill was constructed in 1964-65 in the Aube Department at Acres-sur-Aube.

Spain. A new mill is to be constructed in 1966-67 near Salamanca, with a capacity for crushing 3,000 tons of beets per day.

Czechoslovakia. One new mill was completed in 1965-66 at Rimavska Soboda, with a capacity of 50,000 metric tons of beets and 6,500 metric tons of sugar a year. Plans have also been made for two more factories with a combined rate of 4,000 metric tons of beets, as well as for modernizing of eleven existing factories by 1970.

Bulgaria. A mill was completed in 1964 in the Varna District, at the town of Retra Devjna.

Romania. One mill was constructed in 1966 at Oradla, with a 3,000-metric-ton beet crushing capacity. In addition, two more mills are planned for completion in 1968.

Poland. A new mill was built in 1965 in the State of Bialystok, Vowodship.

USSR. In 1964, a mill with a 3,000-ton daily beet processing capacity was constructed in the Ukraine. Also, in 1964 a mill with a 5,000-ton daily capacity was added in Kreivezk. In 1965, a mill with a 5,000-ton capacity was added in Osradar, plus a 5,000-ton capacity mill at Kirovograd. A sugar-beet factory, with a capacity of 3,000 metric tons of beets daily, is reported completed at Sluzk in the White Russian Republic. Thirty other factories are in various stages of completion. It is thought that with the construction of 45 new mills (cane or beet), USSR could complete its yearly processing in 120 to 125 days.

Africa

Morocco. Two mills, one beet and one cane, are being constructed at the present time. Each mill will be designed to produce 50,000 tons of raw sugar annually.

Algeria. One mill was constructed in 1965 at Apreville with a capacity of 25,000 metric tons of sugar. Another was planned for 1966 in the Department of Annab near Annab and Guelma (Northeastern Algeria). This mill is capable of slicing 150,000 tons of beets each year and processing 15,000 tons of sugar.

Cameroon. A plantation, mill, and refinery are being started about 60 miles northeast of Yaounde, along the Trans-Cameroonian Railroad which is also under construction. The refinery is expected to produce 12,000 metric tons of refined sugar a year. It is expected that the refinery will be in operation for the first crop to be harvested in 1967-68.

Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa. One factory has been built with a capacity of 100,000 tons of sugar per year. The Congo's other factory has increased its production from 24,000 to 40,000 tons a year.

Dahomey. A sugarcane plantation and mill are planned, with hopes of processing 3,000 tons of cane daily by 1968.

Egypt. By 1970, 5 new mills will be in production, it is planned. One will be erected in Balikana and another in Doshna. These two latter mills, to have a capacity of 20,000 tons of cane a year, will be the largest of their kind in the world in size and capacity. No completion date on the other 3 mills has yet been set.

Ethiopia. A mill with a production capacity of 45,000 metric tons per year is planned for Metahara District. Mill production is to begin in 1969.

Ghana. Two mills were built in 1966, one in Komenda and the other in Asutsuare in East Ghana. The first mill's capacity will be 10,000 tons.

Kenya. Three sugar factories have been planned for Kenya. The East African Sugar Industries, Limited, factory at Muhoroni began production in 1966 with a probable 1968 production of 45,000 metric tons per year. The second factory at Chemelil will be completed in 1968 with a capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year. A project is underway at Mumias in the Western Province which may lead to the establishment of a factory by 1971, capable of producing 60,000 metric tons of sugar a year.

Malawi. A factory has been erected in the Southern Region to begin operations in July 1966. The plant, when in production, can process 1,500 tons of cane a day.

Mali. A new sugar factory has recently started production in the Segou area of Eastern Mali. Sugarcane is being cultivated on a plantation of 1,250 acres near the River Niger and 400 tons of cane per day are now being processed. Two other mills were initiated for 1966, the Dongabongon sugar mill and the Sikasso sugar mill on the Loutana Plain north of Sikasso.

Mozambique. A refinery (Marracuene Agricola) was completed in 1966, the first in the country. The refinery, located near Loruenco Marques, is capable at present of processing 20,000 tons of cane per year. Plans are to double this capacity by 1971 and to expand to 60,000 tons thereafter.

Nigeria. A mill with a 30,000-ton capacity was built in 1964. The mill, located in Bacita, Northern Nigeria, is owned by the Nigerian Sugar Co.

Rhodesia. Nandi Sugar Estates are building a new mill, to be finished in 1967. The mill is to be capable of milling 250 short tons per hour. Another mill, owned by the Hippo Valley Estates, began production in the fall of 1965 and is capable of producing 100,000 short tons of raw sugar each crop.

Rwanda. Three sugar mills are planned for the future.

Senegal. A new mill is proposed for 1967-69 at the River Senegal. The mill capacity is initially to be 1,500 tons of sugar per year.

Somalia. A mill, Giokar, is being constructed in Somalia. The above-mentioned mill capacity is 12,000 tons of sugar. The Government has taken shares of stock in the Bulu Burti Plantation and sugar factory at Sokar. The factory now produces 12,000 tons each year, but it is being enlarged to produce about 30,000 tons. The country is working toward self-sufficiency in sugar and with the implementation of these new mills, meeting such a goal seems probable.

South Africa. Since 1964, three mills have been built. In 1965-66, a mill was built in Amatikulu, Zululand, owned by the J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., and capable of producing close to 150,000 tons of sugar each season. Another mill, intended for 1967 completion date, is in Natal, near Dalton. The Illova Sugar Estates, Ltd., is the owner; capacity of the mill is 150,000 tons a year. A third mill in Hoedspruit, Transvaal, is owned by the Letaba Suikermaatschappij Bpk, and is capable of producing 150,000 tons a year.

Sudan. The Sudan constructed a mill near Khashm, El Girba, with a probable capacity of 50,000 tons of sugar.

Tanzania. A mill is planned near the Mtimbwa Sugar Estate, to be in operation by 1970.

Uganda. Four mills are to be constructed in the 1967-68 period, each mill capable of producing 1,750 tons.

Upper Volta. One mill is to be erected at Banfora.

Zambia. A new mill is being built near Mazabuka. This mill, backed by Tate & Lyle, Ltd., Ndola Sugar Company, is to be in operation in 1967. The mill will be capable of producing 25,000 tons of sugar each year.

Asia

Burma. The Government announced that, in order to attain self-sufficiency in sugar, two mills would be built. A mill in the Thaton District commenced construction in 1964. Another, located in Bilin, was built in 1966 and has a capacity of 1,000 metric tons of cane and 100 metric tons of sugar each day.

Cambodia. A mill was constructed in 1965 in the town of Phnompenh; this will use date palm as raw material.

India. The Government has approved the setting up of a sugar mill in the co-operative sector at Banmankhe in the Purnea District. The mill, which began production in 1965, has an initial crushing capacity of around 1,000 tons of cane a day. According to reports, India is constructing 17 new mills (16 to be co-operatives) and also expanding 89 existing mills.

Indonesia. Four mills are planned before 1968. One was built in 1964 at Ceram Island in East Indonesia, capacity reported to be 35,000 tons of sugar per year. A 1967 mill at Nusa Ina on the Island of Celebes is expected to produce 20,000 to 25,000 metric tons of sugar each year.

Brunei. One mill is planned for Brunei.

Iran. Two beet mills were planned in 1964, one at Mamassani or Sodj (Province Fars) capable of processing 1,000 metric tons of beets daily, the other, 1,600 metric tons of beets daily. Another, scheduled for 1967 at Khoi, was to process 1,500 to 2,500 metric tons of beets daily.

Iraq. One mill is being built in the State of Amara, at Majar Al-Kobir. The mill will be in operation by 1969 and will be capable of processing about 35,000 tons of sugar each year.

Japan. The Ensuiko Sugar Co. has built a refinery near Yokohama.

Malaysia. Three refineries have been built during the last three years.

Nepal. One factory capable of crushing 500 to 750 tons of cane per day has been built in the State of Birganj. The sugar production amounts to about 12,000 tons per year. The second factory (Majendra Sugar & General Industries) was built in the town of Bhairawa. This mill is capable of producing 8,400 tons of refined sugar each year from 75,000 tons of cane.

Pakistan. Three mills were built in Pakistan during the 1965-66 season, one at Tamaro (near Karachi), one at Kalischapra (20,000 tons), and the other at Shyampur (35,000 tons). A mill was built in 1966 by the Pasrur Sugar Mills, Ltd.; another in East Pakistan in the town of Nelphamari, in the State of Bangpur. The latter mill's capacity is 35,000 tons per year.

Philippines. A mill was built in 1966 on Cebu Island and is owned by the Durano Financial Company, which can process 2,000 metric tons of cane daily. Another mill built for 1967 is at Panay; the daily output of cane will be about 3,000 tons. The Philippine AGRD Industrial Development Co. is building a mill on Negros. The daily capacity is to be 3,000 metric tons of cane.

Syria. A mill was built in mid-1966 in West Sepia, at the town of Al-Ghab. The owner is the Sugar and Agricultural Products Shareholding Co. This mill is capable of producing 25,000 tons of white sugar each year.

Thailand. Production began in December 1966 at the new mill at Cholburi, about 75 miles from Bangkok. The name of the new enterprise is Thai-Nippon Sugar Corporation.

South Vietnam. Two mills have been built during the 1964-65 period. One mill started in 1964 and is located in the town of Quang-Ngai; it will process 1,100 tons of cane daily. The other mill, producing 12,000 tons of white sugar a year, is in the town of Tuy Hoa.

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(Text continued on page 20.)

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average
1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:			
Costa Rica.....	76	44	44
El Salvador.....	24	25	25
Guatemala.....	38	32	30
Mexico.....	136	132	130
Nicaragua.....	22	18	18
Panama.....	4	4	4
Total.....	300	255	251
South America:			
Colombia.....	683	675	675
Ecuador.....	38	36	36
Peru.....	26	15	14
Venezuela.....	53	42	42
Total.....	800	768	767
Asia:			
Burma.....	163	160	160
China, Mainland.....	417	700	800
Taiwan.....	24	24	24
India.....	4,995	5,512	6,063
Indonesia.....	334	330	330
Japan.....	24	8	8
Pakistan.....	768	616	582
Philippines.....	51	63	65
Ryukyu Islands.....	15	15	15
Thailand.....	148	165	176
Vietnam.....	36	40	40
Total.....	6,975	7,633	8,263
Total of above countries....	8,075	8,656	9,281

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada (beet).....	155	145	163
Mexico.....	1,899	2,319	2,562
United States			
Continental (beet).....	2,774	2,820	2,925
Continental (cane).....	934	1,104	1,210
Hawaii.....	1,122	1,234	1,215
Puerto Rico.....	999	883	860
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	12	5	0
Barbados.....	194	193	233
British Honduras.....	33	49	67
Costa Rica.....	91	139	128
El Salvador.....	79	122	137
Guatemala.....	137	175	179
Honduras.....	29	41	48
Nicaragua.....	97	71	112
Panama.....	42	45	70
Cuba.....	5,596	4,950	6,600
Dominican Republic.....	852	739	846
Guadeloupe.....	165	185	175
Haiti.....	70	65	70
Jamaica.....	524	560	535
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/.....	76	51	49
Martinique.....	85	59	54
Trinidad and Tobago.....	258	214	222
Total North America.....	16,223	16,168	18,460
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Argentina.....	950	1,422	1,120
Bolivia.....	66	100	100
Brazil.....	3,815	5,324	4,557
Chile (beet).....	88	114	131
Colombia.....	421	586	631
Ecuador.....	162	167	185
Guyana.....	344	324	386
Paraguay.....	40	40	45
Peru.....	878	927	892
Surinam.....	12	20	20
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	53	80	69
Venezuela.....	325	397	421
Total South America.....	7,154	9,501	8,557
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):			
Austria.....	312	260	393
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	464	456
Denmark.....	341	264	352
Finland.....	58	51	72
France.....	2,309	2,584	1,969
Germany, West.....	1,980	1,722	2,109
Greece 5/ 6/.....	30	114	126
Ireland.....	156	130	123
Italy.....	1,082	1,361	1,485
Netherlands.....	620	657	631
Portugal			
Azores and Madeira.....	19	21	23
Spain (cane and beet).....	560	620	669
Sweden.....	312	222	248
Switzerland.....	44	50	65
United Kingdom.....	988	1,032	1,032
Total West Europe.....	9,308	9,552	9,753

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries
average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:			
Albania 6/.....	14	14	14
Bulgaria 6/.....	207	121	246
Czechoslovakia 6/.....	1,160	963	1,069
Germany, East 6/.....	869	864	809
Hungary.....	492	495	481
Poland.....	1,693	1,620	1,876
Romania.....	408	481	551
Yugoslavia.....	323	400	622
Total East Europe.....	5,166	4,958	5,668
Total Europe.....	14,474	14,510	15,421
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	7,623	10,000	10,467
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Ethiopia.....	67	81	88
United Arab Republic.....	401	465	460
Congo (Kinshasa).....	38	33	39
Kenya 6/.....	41	42	82
Tanzania 6/7/.....	51	83	96
Uganda 6/.....	128	148	163
Malagasy Republic.....	110	126	117
Mauritius.....	559	619	672
Mozambique.....	183	210	265
Reunion.....	246	255	212
Rhodesia 8/.....	95	255	291
South Africa, Republic of 9/.....	1,233	1,002	1,794
Swaziland 10/.....	105	132	158
Other Africa 11/.....	154	294	508
Total Africa.....	3,411	3,745	4,945
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Iran (beet and cane).....	185	240	300
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	639	625	773
China: Mainland (cane and beet).....	1,026	1,750	1,800
Taiwan.....	991	1,081	828
Burma.....	66	80	86
India 12/.....	3,694	4,524	3,209
Indonesia.....	708	639	687
Japan (beet and cane).....	229	415	386
Pakistan.....	225	490	480
Philippines.....	1,704	1,545	1,730
Ryukyu Islands 13/.....	161	297	220
Thailand.....	212	315	245
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/.....	113	187	216
Total Asia.....	9,953	12,188	10,960
Oceania (cane):			
Australia.....	1,806	2,187	2,624
Fiji.....	266	339	431
Total Oceania.....	2,072	2,526	3,055
World total (cane).....	34,339	39,243	40,702
World total (beet).....	26,571	29,395	31,163
World total (cane and beet).....	60,910	68,638	71,865

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 6/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 7/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/ Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 12/ Includes Khandasari. 13/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North and Central America:			
Canada <u>2/</u>	10,721	12,287	11,895
Costa Rica.....	3,625	6,556	6,045
Cuba <u>3/</u>	226,860	196,672	285,643
Dominican Republic.....	55,646	46,169	48,710
El Salvador.....	4,202	8,220	8,500
Guatemala.....	7,057	9,100	10,000
Haiti.....	3,867	4,090	4,420
Jamaica.....	31,496	36,862	36,525
Mexico.....	133,086	169,762	182,624
Nicaragua.....	6,009	5,656	5,847
Panama.....	2,953	5,432	8,429
Trinidad and Tobago.....	17,544	16,195	19,008
United States, Mainland.....	258,522	280,137	278,973
Hawaii.....	55,535	58,389	59,772
Puerto Rico.....	60,631	57,140	60,700
Other.....	30,753	(33,194)	(35,757)
Total.....	908,507	945,861	1,062,848
South America:			
Argentina.....	70,839	97,565	74,589
Brazil.....	244,667	298,567	255,861
Chile.....	3,192	4,351	4,172
Guyana.....	21,594	23,712	25,090
Peru <u>2/</u>	47,068	56,192	56,192
Uruguay.....	3,568	5,024	3,943
Venezuela <u>2/</u>	24,972	30,906	32,779
Other.....	21,332	(46,174)	(48,100)
Total.....	437,232	562,491	500,726
Europe:			
Austria.....	13,156	10,957	15,134
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	19,083	18,059	18,404
Denmark.....	14,940	13,673	14,985
Finland.....	3,673	3,746	4,495
France.....	94,403	106,390	77,358
Germany, West.....	86,594	72,862	82,790
Greece.....	<u>4/</u> 2,481	5,835	7,144
Ireland.....	7,177	4,712	3,806
Italy.....	50,523	69,116	85,225
Netherlands.....	24,238	26,223	23,413
Spain.....	31,950	34,307	37,433
Sweden.....	13,299	10,115	10,676
Switzerland.....	1,804	1,866	2,435
United Kingdom.....	52,029	60,389	53,669
Total West Europe.....	415,350	438,250	436,967

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MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65
annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 preliminary
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Europe - continued:	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Hungary.....	25,359	29,598	28,900
Poland.....	71,813	85,599	86,161
Romania.....	5/ 20,479	20,604	26,223
Yugoslavia.....	14,348	16,858	24,350
Other East Europe.....	(106,570)	(88,221)	(101,895)
Total East Europe.....	238,569	240,880	267,529
Total Europe.....	653,919	679,130	704,496
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	375,180	458,901	463,584
Africa:			
Angola.....	2,931	2,997	3,184
Mauritius.....	22,602	27,982	21,915
Mozambique.....	10,010	11,613	12,175
South Africa, Republic of....	42,498	45,880	76,466
United Arab Republic 6/.....	31,181	34,464	33,715
Other Africa.....	51,000	(67,680)	(72,394)
Total.....	160,222	190,616	219,849
Asia:			
China, Taiwan.....	32,500	48,973	41,207
India.....	201,580	224,768	149,845
Indonesia.....	32,966	39,896	32,779
Iran.....	7,239	8,429	11,238
Japan.....	2/ 9,440	6,930	7,305
Philippines.....	83,203	79,042	84,194
Thailand.....	27,433	33,903	27,159
Turkey.....	24,498	24,080	30,674
Other Asia.....	52,761	(175,440)	(188,037)
Total.....	471,620	641,461	572,438
Oceania:			
Australia.....	63,695	75,000	87,500
Fiji.....	11,250	11,988	17,981
Total.....	74,945	86,988	105,481
Total world.....	3,081,625	3,565,448	3,629,422

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

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World molasses production for the 1966-67 year is 3,629 million gallons, a slight gain over the 1965-66 production of 3,565 million gallons. North American production rose somewhat because of Cuba's large sugar crop. South America, Western Europe, and Asia each show a decrease for 1966-67, while Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, including USSR, show some increase over the previous year.

In North America, Mexico had an increase of 12 million gallons over 1965-66. The quantity of molasses used for alcohol is tightly controlled. The greater part of the molasses, other than that used for alcohol, is exported. Efforts are being made to use more molasses domestically for feeding purposes, but so far they have met with limited success. Cuban molasses production rose about 45 percent over 1965-66. United States production declined slightly.

In South America, most countries show a decrease.

In Western Europe, production declined in France and the United Kingdom, while West Germany and Italy showed an increase.

In Eastern Europe and USSR, output increased by some 30 million gallons; this counterbalanced the decline in Western Europe.

African production rose by 30 million gallons, because of a large South African production of sugarcane in 1966-67.

Asia's total production declined because of the smaller sugar crop in India.

Oceania's production increased both in Australia and in the Fijis, as a result of larger sugar production in each country.

